

- Pocock, R.I.** 1893. A contribution to the study of Neotropical scorpions. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, (6)12(68): 77–103.
- Sherborn, C.D. & Woodward, B.B.** 1906. Notes on the dates of publication of the natural history portions of some French voyages — 'Voyage autour du monde... la Coquille pendant... 1822–25... by L.I. Duperrey', Ec. — a correction. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, (7)17(99): 335–336.
- Thorell, T.** 1876. Études scorpiologiques. *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali*. Milano, 19: 75–272.
- Wood, H.C.** 1863. On the Pedipalpi of North America. *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, (2)5(4): 357–376.

Comments on the proposed conservation of the specific name *Artemia franciscana* Kellogg, 1906 (Crustacea, Branchiopoda)
(Case 2728; see BZN 47: 178–183)

- (1) P. Sorgeloos, P. Lavens & W. Tackaert
Artemia Reference Center, Faculty of Agricultural Science, Rijksuniversiteit Gent, Rozier 44, B-9000 Gent, Belgium

It is with great interest that we have read the proposed conservation of the name of the broadly distributed North American brine shrimp species *Artemia franciscana*.

Since the publication of Bowen et al. (1978) this name has been fully accepted in the literature. Except for the paper by Amat Domenech (1980; see BZN 47: 180, para. 6) we do not know of any recent publication which has used a synonym of *franciscana*, and we support the proposals on BZN 47: 180–181.

- (2) Francisco Amat
Instituto de Acuicultura de Torre de la Sal, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Ribera de Cabanes, 12595 Torre de la Sal, Castellón, Spain

I support the proposals by Belk and Bowen, which will clarify the nomenclature of North American *Artemia*.

- (3) Support for the proposals on BZN 47: 180–181 has also been received from the following: Prof C. Barigozzi (*Dipartimento di Genetica e di Biologia dei Microrganismi, Università degli Studi di Milano, Via Celoria 26, 20133 Milano, Italy*); Dr Laura Torrentera Blanco (*Department of Zoology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, U.S.A.*); Dr A.M. Maeda-Martinez (*Institute of Ecology, University of Gent, K. Ledeganckstraat 35, B-9000 Gent, Belgium*); Dr Graziella Mura (*Dipartimento di Biologia Animale e dell'Uomo, Università di Roma 'La Sapienza', Roma, Italy*).

Comments on the proposed precedence of *Bathynomus* A. Milne Edwards, 1879 (Crustacea, Isopoda) over *Palaega* Woodward, 1870
(Case 2721; see BZN 47: 27–29, 212–213, 290–293)

- (1) Sergio de Almeida Rodrigues
Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, Caixa Postal 11461, São Paulo, Brazil

In my opinion *Bathynomus* should be given precedence over *Palaega*. To drop the widely recognized name *Bathynomus* would create a lot of trouble among non-

specialists on crustacea without bringing significant benefit to taxonomy, as the genus *Palaega* seems to be quite obscure.

(2) Niel L. Bruce

Queensland Museum, P.O. Box 300, South Brisbane, Queensland 4101, Australia

Palaega, as defined by the type species *P. carteri* Woodward, 1870, is unambiguously distinct from *Bathynomus*. In all extant *Bathynomus* species the pleotelson posterior margin is truncate or subtruncate and provided with a number of distinct widely separated prominent spines. The pleotelson itself is always relatively short (about 0.67–0.86 as long as wide (Bruce, 1986)). In *Palaega carteri* the posterior margin of the pleotelson is smoothly curved or rounded and is finely serrate with a prominent median point; the pleotelson is nearly as long as wide (ratio 0.94, 0.95 (Woodward, 1870)).

Wieder & Feldmann (1989) made a fundamental error in assuming that because *Palaega goedertorum* appeared indistinguishable from *Bathynomus* it followed that *Bathynomus* and *Palaega* were synonymous. *Palaega*, as constituted by the currently included species, is not a valid genus. Wieder & Feldmann (1989) themselves acknowledge that it is a form genus with representatives from several families. Species such as *P. lamnae* Bowman, 1971 and *P. pumila* Gall & Grauvogel, 1971 are not congeneric with the type species and could belong to different families.

The diagnoses provided by Wieder & Feldmann are not congruent with contemporary diagnoses of extant isopod taxa and cannot therefore be applied to extant isopods. Their diagnosis to the CIROLANIDAE effectively diagnoses only the Flabellifera. Similarly, their diagnosis for *Palaega* could be applied to several families. There is little utility in synonymising a precisely defined genus with a name that approximates to a group of families.

In summary, it is my opinion that *Palaega carteri* Woodward is not congeneric with *Bathynomus*. Notwithstanding, some fossil isopods could well be species of *Bathynomus*. In order to maintain stability in the use of *Bathynomus* I strongly urge the Commission that, in all cases of conflict, *Bathynomus* be given precedence over *Palaega* and I therefore fully support the proposal of Martin & Kuck.

Comment on the conservation of *Semblis* Fabricius, 1775 (Insecta, Trichoptera) by the designation of *Phryganea phalaenoides* Linnaeus, 1758 as the type species
(Case 2655; see BZN 45: 275–277; Opinion 1596; see BZN 47: 154–155)

I.M. Kerzhner

Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad 199164, U.S.S.R.

I should like to make a small correction to the history of this case; it does not affect the ruling. *Hemerobius lutarius* Linnaeus, 1758 was first designated as the type species of *Semblis* Fabricius, 1775 by Blanchard in 1845 (p. 311), not [1848, p. 539] as stated on BZN 45: 275.

Blanchard, C.E. 1845. *Histoire des insectes*, vol. 2. 524 pp. Didot, Paris.